



**Executive Board of the
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UNFPA - Country programmes and related matters

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

Extensions of country programmes in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region

Note by the Executive Director

Summary

The present note contains information on the one-year extensions of the country programmes for Haiti, Mexico and Nicaragua.

In accordance with established procedures, the Executive Director approves the first one-year extension of a country programme, while requests for extensions for a second year or two-year extensions are submitted to the Executive Board for approval.

The Executive Board may wish to take note of the one-year country programme extensions for Haiti, Mexico and Nicaragua.



One-year extensions of country programmes approved by the Executive Director

Country	Original programme period	Year proposed for extension	Reason and Explanation		
			United Nations harmonization	In-country political development	Implementation and/or other Issues
Haiti	2002-2006	2007	In line with harmonization, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP are seeking one-year extensions of their current country programmes.	Elections were rescheduled for February and March 2006 in order to replace the current provisional Government with an elected Government. The extension is necessary in order to give time to the new Government to develop its national development plan. On that basis, the United Nations country team will undertake the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process and develop the country programme with the new Government.	The current country programme provides an adequate framework for all UNFPA-supported projects in Haiti.
Mexico	2002-2006	2007	UNDP and UNICEF are also proposing one-year extensions of their country programmes in order to harmonize their cycles.	Mexico will organize elections in July 2006. The new UNDAF for 2008-2012 can thus be prepared in consultation with the new Government.	The current country programme provides an adequate framework for all UNFPA-supported projects, as it is closely linked to the national population policy and can easily be extended by one year.

One-year extensions of country programmes approved by the Executive Director

Country	Original programme period	Year proposed for extension	Reason and Explanation		
			United Nations harmonization	In-country political development	Implementation and/or other issues
Nicaragua	2002-2006	2007	All United Nations Development Group Executive Committee agencies are extending their country programmes for one year in order to harmonize their programmes and align them with the government cycle	Nicaragua is presently in its presidential campaign. Elections will be held in November 2006	The decision to extend the United Nations country programme cycles responds to a request by the Government to harmonize United Nations programme cycles with government cycles. This will permit a more effective and efficient provision of technical and financial assistance to national priorities, in accordance with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.



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**REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNFPA SPECIAL PROGRAMME
OF ASSISTANCE TO MYANMAR**

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In decision 2001/17, the Executive Board of UNDP and of UNFPA approved a special programme of assistance for Myanmar for 2002-2005, in the amount of \$12 million from regular resources and \$4 million from other resources. The Executive Board requested the Executive Director of UNFPA to report annually on its implementation at the annual session of the Board. This report has been prepared in response to that decision, reporting on the fourth year of the programme (2005). At its annual session 2005, the Executive Board extended the UNFPA special programme of assistance to the end of 2006.

2. The programme is designed to respond to the urgent reproductive health needs of the poorest and most vulnerable segments of the population of Myanmar. It aims to prevent HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections; improve the reproductive health of young people; and reduce the number of maternal deaths by providing support for reproductive health information, services and commodities. The programme also supports the collection and analysis of data to better understand the reproductive health situation in Myanmar and to provide the basis for monitoring and evaluating programme results.

3. In 2005, the UNFPA country office implemented eight projects totalling \$4 million from regular resources and more than \$400,000 from other resources. The programme continued to focus on strengthening reproductive health services in project townships, which now number 100 out of a total of 324. The programme successfully carried out activities to benefit local communities in spite of some operational constraints, especially in the beginning of the year.

4. Within the project townships, UNFPA worked through the lower levels of the public health system and with a variety of international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including the Association François-Xavier Bagnoud, the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP), Marie Stopes International, the Myanmar Anti-Narcotics Association, the Myanmar Medical Association and Population Services International. In addition, UNFPA provided reproductive health services through an international NGO, Aide Médicale Internationale, in the Kokang and Wa regions in the northeastern part of the country as part of the Kokang and Wa Initiative, led by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

II. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

5. The UNFPA strategy for improving reproductive health in the programme townships consists of four components: (a) developing the capacity of service providers in both the public and private sectors; (b) providing necessary reproductive health commodities and building capacity to better manage supplies; (c) supporting behaviour change communication interventions that encourage women, men and young people to make healthier reproductive choices; and (d) carrying out related research to inform programme design and implementation. In addition, the UNFPA programme has a number of initiatives in adolescent reproductive health and in preventing HIV.

6. A focus of the UNFPA special programme in Myanmar is to increase the reproductive health knowledge and skills of health-care professionals in both the public and private sectors. During the first part of 2005, UNFPA field monitors twice field tested a World Health Organization manual on prenatal care, childbirth, and post-natal and newborn care and used it to train basic health staff in all UNFPA reproductive health project townships. UNFPA revised and reproduced copies of a reproductive health manual for general medical practitioners working in the private sector and also carried out training for private-sector general practitioners in association with the Myanmar Medical Association.
7. UNFPA continued to be the main supplier of contraceptives in Myanmar. Other providers included private-sector pharmaceutical suppliers and international NGOs. In 2005, UNFPA procured reproductive health commodities totalling \$1.2 million from regular resources. Yet there remains an unmet need for contraceptives among married women of reproductive age. To help address that need, the reproductive health commodity security trust fund allocated \$1.6 million in 2005 for reproductive health commodities in Myanmar and provided a grant of \$147,000 for a project to promote the use of female condoms, to be implemented by Population Services International.
8. To increase awareness of reproductive health choices and demand for reproductive health services, UNFPA continued to work with a number of partners, such as JOICFP, developing communication tools as well as information, education and communication materials for dissemination to health staff and the public. The UNFPA country office also worked with JOICFP through an Asian regional project, funded by UNFPA, to develop communication strategies to encourage men to take more responsibility for their reproductive health and that of their partners and families.
9. Community support groups have become an important outreach tool. The groups consist of volunteers who undergo basic training on reproductive health topics and then serve as resource persons for about 30 households in their communities. The volunteers monitor the health status of people in their communities, especially pregnant women, and have been instrumental in ensuring that pregnant women obtain the services of a skilled attendant at the time of their deliveries. Review workshops on the functioning of the community support groups showed that local health professionals viewed them as valuable adjuncts in improving reproductive health knowledge and in helping them to serve their communities more effectively.
10. UNFPA supported a major research initiative on reproductive health programming in Myanmar – the field enumeration and data analysis of a family-and-youth survey that focused on adolescent reproductive health issues, which was completed in 2005. UNFPA disseminated the preliminary findings of the survey by the end of 2005; the comprehensive country report is planned for publication in early 2006. The survey, covering a sample of 15,000 youth, is the first survey of its kind conducted on a national scale in Myanmar.

Adolescent reproductive health

11. The primary mechanism for promoting adolescent reproductive health was the continued development of "youth information corners" at rural health centres in the UNFPA programme townships. The programme supported the training of over 1,000 trainers from the youth information corners to serve as peer educators on adolescent reproductive health, including the prevention of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS.

12. During 2005, youth peer educators conducted nearly 5,500 community outreach activities in schools and villages, reaching 210,000 adolescents and youth in 23 townships. In addition to the training in reproductive health and language skills, the youth information corners sponsored sports activities and local lending libraries as ways of engaging the interest and commitment of young people in the local communities.

13. The programme also carried out adolescent reproductive health activities in collaboration with other partners. UNFPA supported Marie Stopes International, an international NGO, by sponsoring two youth centres located in Marie Stopes International-operated reproductive health clinics. Key activities in the youth centres included health education for young people who visited the centres; the development of an adolescent reproductive health manual; the training of trainers on adolescent reproductive health who conducted information sessions at nearby schools; sponsoring a series of youth-friendly events; and the provision of services through associated clinics.

14. A total of 4,500 youth accessed services at the two centres, and there are plans to open four additional centres in 2006. Another partner, the Myanmar Medical Association, worked with UNFPA to carry out activities for young people in order to raise awareness of HIV/AIDS. These activities included contests, entertainment events and youth leadership training in four states and divisions.

HIV prevention

15. In the area of HIV prevention, UNFPA funded a project designed to promote condom use among commercial sex workers. Working with local health and other authorities, the programme was operational in 25 townships at the end of 2005. The aim of these activities is to achieve 100 per cent condom use among commercial sex workers and their clients, modelled along the lines of similar programmes in Cambodia and Thailand.

16. With funding from the multi-donor Fund for HIV/AIDS in Myanmar, UNFPA has implemented a programme to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS in 13 of the UNFPA programme townships. This programme includes the testing of pregnant women (based on informed consent); pre- and post-test counselling for the women; and the provision of the drug Nevirapine to HIV-positive mothers and their babies. With additional funding, UNFPA would like to expand these activities to other programme townships and expand the range of services provided to HIV-positive mothers.

III. MONITORING PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

17. The UNFPA country office and executing and implementing agencies undertake the monitoring and evaluation of the programme, based on agreed outputs and indicators. Programme meetings and quarterly meetings of project coordination committees are conducted for all of the component projects of the programme. In addition to the ongoing monitoring carried out by implementing staff as part of their day-to-day responsibilities, there are two levels of field monitoring. The first level includes monitoring by UNFPA programme officers from the country office along with responsible staff from counterpart agencies. During the reporting period, UNFPA staff and their counterparts carried out an estimated 80 monitoring visits.

18. In addition, the UNFPA Representative or Assistant Representatives, along with implementing partners, undertook joint monitoring visits to Ayeyarwaddy, Mandalay and Yangon Divisions and Mon, Rakhine, and Northern and Southern Shan States. A team of dedicated field officers carried out a second level of monitoring. During the last six months of 2005, the field officers conducted monitoring visits to all but one of the programme townships; they visited the last township in early 2006. Their reports are compiled quarterly and fed into a database to support better programme implementation.

19. UNFPA undertook a midterm review of programme activities in November 2004 and fielded a mission in November 2005 to further analyse the maternal and reproductive health situation of the country and make recommendations to help orient UNFPA activities in the future. The mission prepared recommendations on how UNFPA could better support Myanmar in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, especially goal five on reducing maternal mortality.

IV. INTER-AGENCY COLLABORATION

20. As a collaborating partner in the United Nations inter-agency project on trafficking in the greater Mekong subregion, and as the project focal agency for the United Nations country team in Myanmar, UNFPA participated in the meetings of ministers and senior officials of the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking that took place in Hanoi, Vietnam, in April 2005. The meeting adopted a subregional plan of action to combat trafficking, and the United Nations agencies in Myanmar later agreed on a matrix of responsibilities to support that plan of action.

21. UNFPA continues to work with other members of the United Nations country team in establishing a vulnerability mapping and monitoring system to identify the most vulnerable groups of people in the country and to develop programmes to assist them. UNFPA is an active member of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, which had a midterm review in 2005. The review recommended that the strategy to combat HIV/AIDS in Myanmar should strengthen initiatives to reach the most at-risk populations, such as the one supported by UNFPA to promote condom use among commercial sex workers, and should develop new and innovative

programmes for these groups as well. At the end of 2005, UNFPA was asked to chair the United Nations theme group on HIV/AIDS.

V. BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

22. UNFPA provided \$4 million from regular funds in 2005 to carry out programme activities in Myanmar. By the end of 2005, the country office had utilized over 92 per cent of these resources. In addition, the programme benefited from \$23,600 from the Population Council to supplement research activities on youth and adolescent reproductive health. The country was successful in securing almost \$400,000 from the Fund for HIV/AIDS in Myanmar to carry out prevention of mother-to-child transmission activities.

VI. THE WAY FORWARD

23. The experience of the first UNFPA special programme of assistance to Myanmar demonstrated that UNFPA assistance has played an important role in promoting the health of the poorest and most vulnerable segments of the population, and that it is possible to reach those segments of the population through service delivery points in the public health system, especially the rural health centres and the township hospitals, in cooperation with international NGOs and other United Nations agencies.

24. The training, commodity supply, behaviour change communication and research that have been the hallmarks of the UNFPA programme have all played significant roles in improving the reproductive health of the people of Myanmar. Indeed, these efforts need to be expanded to cover more townships, especially those in more remote areas. The UNFPA programme advisory mission that visited Myanmar in November 2005 recommended that, if possible, the range of activities should be broadened to include support for emergency obstetric care as an additional way to help the country reach the Millennium Development Goal related to reducing maternal mortality. Such interventions should take into account the unique programming and operational environment in Myanmar.

25. Another key result of the first programme is that community mobilization in Myanmar is not only possible but, in fact, it constitutes a successful mechanism to build demand and to empower people to take control of their own reproductive health. In this regard, the community support groups and youth volunteers have been very successful mechanisms. The special programme of assistance has also shown that, along with the other partners working in the area of HIV/AIDS, UNFPA has a key role to play in HIV prevention, especially among vulnerable groups. Expanding both the coverage and scale of interventions to prevent mother-to-child transmission is both a humanitarian goal and a significant part of overall HIV prevention efforts.

26. Another important lesson is that while adolescent reproductive health remains a sensitive subject, it is possible to incorporate it into community health education programmes in Myanmar. Myanmar is large in terms of population and territory, and the mandate of UNFPA is to provide assistance at the lowest levels of the public health system. It will therefore be

necessary to maintain and strengthen an extensive monitoring network to ensure programme implementation.

27. All of these lessons learned will be used to guide the work of UNFPA during the remaining period of the current special programme of assistance and to assist UNFPA in developing recommendations for future programme activities.

VII. RECOMMENDATION

28. **The Executive Board may wish to take note of the present report (DP/FPA/2006/10).**



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Programming process

Report on the implementation experience of joint programming and joint programmes by UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF since 2004*

Summary

UNDP, UNFPA and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) are committed to joint programming and joint programmes: the number of joint programmes in which our organizations participate increases each year. This collaboration has been facilitated by the introduction of the common country programming process and the issuance of the inter-organization guidance note on joint programming, which together set out a framework for joint programmes. For the first time we have common United Nations Development Group (UNDG) operational tools and programming processes with which to develop and implement joint programmes, resulting in enhanced efficiency, effectiveness and coherence. This report reflects on the experience of the joint programmes that have been implemented or developed within this framework.

We have continued to focus on our respective mandates while participating in joint programmes. The instruments set out in the guidance note on joint programming are designed to ensure that standards of financial accountability and reporting are maintained.

We are learning the operational constraints to joint programmes that prevent greater efficiency and effectiveness and will address these, although solutions to some of the issues identified will require United Nations system-wide measures.

Many of the programmatic limitations of joint programmes are being addressed in the improvements proposed for the United Nations common country programming process. The proposed changes will lead to mainstreaming joint programmes within the country programming process, enabling joint programmes to fulfil their potential of providing an effective, synergistic and efficient United Nations response to developing national capacities to achieve the Millennium agenda.

*This report on the implementation experience of joint programming and joint programmes by UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF since 2004 will be submitted to the UNICEF Executive Board under the symbol E/ICEF/2006/13 and Add.1



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Definitions

Joint programming is the collective effort of the United Nations and national partners to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate activities to support countries in their achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other international commitments. It is manifested in the common country assessment (CCA); the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and associated results matrix; the joint strategy meeting with national partners; and UNDAF annual reviews and evaluations. In the common country programming process, in addition to participating in joint programming, the Executive Committee organizations of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) each also prepare a country programme document (CPD), a country programme action plan (CPAP), and associated annual work plans. These documents are not prepared by the specialized organizations.

I. Introduction

1. This document is a response to the decisions of the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board (2005/10) and the UNICEF Executive Board (E/ICEF/2005/3), which request that UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF provide a comprehensive report on joint programming and joint programmes as outlined in the undg guidance note on joint programming¹ issued in 2004. The decisions call for information on experiences and an analysis of resources allocated to the different options for managing funds for joint programmes, and the resulting benefit in development impact or efficiency gains.

2. The report sets out the efforts made by the organizations to support joint programmes and takes stock of what we are learning of the positive benefits of joint programmes – as well as the challenges presented by the modality and the current limits of its application. It provides an overview of joint programme trends to date and concludes with our view on how we expect joint programmes to evolve in the future as a tool for greater efficiency and effectiveness of United Nations programmes at country level. The relatively recent introduction of the guidance note means that we have limited experience to draw on, so the report is a presentation of our experience; we supplement this with our interpretation of that experience and its expected results. A full evaluation of joint programmes is needed to provide a complete explanation of experience to date.

II. Background

3. Joint programming is the collective effort of the United Nations and national partners to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate activities to support countries in their achievement of the MDGs and other international commitments. Joint programmes are one way in which we expect to implement the actions identified in the Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review, 2004 (A/Res/59/250), including “harmonization and simplification measures, with a view to achieving a significant reduction in the administrative and procedural burden on the organizations and their national partners...”. In adopting these new ways of working, our fundamental objective remains our focus on national development priorities – in that sense joint programmes are no different from other programme activities.

4. Joint programmes are an outcome of the joint programming process. The guidance note has led to a clearer definition of joint programmes: at least two United Nations partners working with national partners, with common objectives and, most critically, a common work plan and budget. Ideally, the work plan is an annual work plan in the form adopted by the United Nations organizations, funds and programmes, which are bound by the harmonized country programme approval process. Joint programmes are intended to reduce duplication between United Nations organizations, reduce transaction costs and maximize synergies among national partners and the various contributions of United Nations system

¹ Referred to subsequently as ‘the guidance note’

organizations. The division of labour among United Nations partners in a joint programme means that attribution issues are similar to those faced in single-organization programmes. The more rigorous definition of joint programmes has the benefit of allowing us to conclude more clearly what is (and what is not) a joint programme, but it masks a great deal of collaborative effort at the country level that does not constitute a joint programme as defined in the guidance note. Joint programmes strive to meet the strategic intent of joint programming.

5. In increasing the effectiveness of joint programmes, our three organizations face similar institutional challenges and are equally concerned that joint programmes should enhance results at the country level, particularly in support of the MDGs and national capacity development. Therefore, through this joint report, our organizations have adopted a collaborative approach in reporting to our respective Executive Boards. However, in terms of organization-specific resource allocations to joint programmes and to different fund management options, each organization will have a different profile. These are indicated in the annexes to this document and posted on the respective websites.

6. This document draws heavily on two sources of data. The first is a series of case studies of 21 joint programmes in 14 countries commissioned by the inter-organization working group on joint programmes to provide information on experience to date in implementing joint programmes. The second is the narrative reporting process of each organization. These data sources are supplemented by Resident Coordinators' reporting to the United Nations Development Group Office (DGO) and feedback from country-level experiences collected through studies by United Nations organizations and others on the common country programming process and on joint programmes². The narrative reporting does not always reflect full financial information on joint programmes as a distinct category of programme. The three organizations are in the process of updating financial management systems so that joint programmes can be specifically tagged. This will make the future extraction of more complete financial data easier, while maintaining its organization-specific nature.

7. In reporting on the impact of joint programmes, we will focus on their role in enhancing results through the increased efficiency and effectiveness and reduced transaction costs that they can bring. We have not yet evaluated the impact of the existing joint programmes on development results, so we cannot yet state that joint programmes lead to better development outcomes than single-organization programmes. A limited number of evaluations of individual joint programmes have been undertaken, but there has not yet been a multi-country evaluation of the approach in comparison to single-organization approaches.

² Kelly, L. 2006. *Enhancing the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Joint Programmes: lessons learned from a UNDG review*. UNDGO New York.

Klap, A. 2005. *An Assessment of CPAPs and Annual Work Plans for UNDP's Business Needs*, UNDP-BDP, New York.

Salas, M. 2005. *Improving the Quality of Programme Planning Process for results*. Division of Policy and Planning, UNICEF, New York.

Scanteam 2005. *Joint Programming as an Instrument for UN Reform at Country Level: Pilot study on current achievements by the United Nations operational system*.

III. Organizational support for joint programming and joint programmes

8. In 2004, the reports to our Executive Boards of our respective organizations on joint programming and other innovative and collaborative approaches (DP/2004/30, DP/FPA/2004/8 and E/ICEF/2004/10) highlighted several challenges to joint programming and joint programmes, including limited facilitation of joint programmes through the CCA/UNDAF process; donor interest or availability of funds driving joint programmes as opposed to the country programming process; different approaches among organizations to results-based management; and different methodologies applied by organizations to calculate cost recovery rates.

9. It was expected that the introduction of the guidance note in 2004, together with the roll-out of the common country programming process as of 2003, would help overcome these challenges and would maximize opportunities for joint programmes. This was the first time that efforts had been made to ensure that collaborative actions between United Nations organizations and national partners at the country level were linked specifically to the country programming process. Guidance has subsequently been issued on additional aspects of joint programming, including UNDAF review and monitoring and evaluation. The joint programmes implemented in 2005 are thus the first to be developed within the context of a full inter-organization programme cycle at the country level.

10. The undg as a whole, and the undg Executive Committee organizations in particular, have promoted joint programmes where they add value. Programming manuals and training have been amended to reflect the procedures applicable to joint programmes. In addition to the guidance note, the inter-organization joint programmes working group and the joint programmes focal point in DGO have provided advice and support to United Nations country teams (UNCTs). Within UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, each organization has established support mechanisms at headquarters to advise UNCTs on organization-specific issues. At the country level, coordination of and information on joint programmes are increasingly being centred in the Resident Coordinator's office.

11. A key development was the creation, in 2005, of the joint programmes database on the undg website. This database drew initially on data provided by resident coordinators' offices. For this report, the database information has been supplemented and verified through UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF annual reports. It is hoped that additional verification can be provided by the other undg organizations to ensure that the database can become a comprehensive source of information on joint programmes. The database is maintained at the country level by the Resident Coordinator's office; DGO, through its support to the undg website, ensures that the database reflects the global overview of joint programmes.

12. Due to the inter-organizational nature of joint programmes, the database, when it is fully developed, should provide a comprehensive view of collective joint programme activity which is not captured in organization-specific reporting. It is expected that the database will also support UNCTs by allowing them to identify other joint programmes in their region, and facilitate direct contact between resident

coordinators' offices and UNCTs for learning and technical support on joint programme implementation experience.

13. The agreement between the Executive Committee organizations and the Government of Cape Verde to prepare a common country programme document has taken us a step further in formulating and implementing joint programmes. The Cape Verde common country programme document is operationalized through a common country programme action plan, and associated work plans. Thus, for the Executive Committee organizations, common annual work plans are being implemented; this is a key definition of a joint programme, so there is no separate identification of joint programmes involving more than one United Nations Executive Committee organization – all are joint programmes, with the contribution of each organization outlined in the common annual work plan.

14. The proposals for improving the United Nations common country programming process are informed by the experience of Cape Verde and the implementation of the common country programming process since 2003. The improvements proposed would necessarily lead to a more coherent, strategic identification of joint programme opportunities.

IV. What we are learning

15. We are beginning to see some of the intended benefits of joint programmes, including reduced duplication, reduced transaction costs and increased coherence. We are also starting to be able to identify conditions that facilitate effective joint programmes. Conversely, we are starting to identify more clearly the limits in the application of joint programmes and the operational constraints we face in implementing them.

A. Achievements

16. Our growing experience of joint programmes points to a number of positive experiences and benefits of the approach, including:

(a) *Increasing commitment by UNDG organizations to work together.* Increasing numbers of joint programmes in a broad range of programme areas point to the greater understanding of and commitment to working together by UNCTs and the benefits this can bring. Several case studies note the value of greater understanding of each others' mandates and hence the identification of opportunities for collaboration.

(b) *Reducing duplication.* Features of joint programmes such as joint needs assessments, joint monitoring and evaluation and collaborative decision-making have reduced duplication of activities across United Nations organizations as well as between them and their development partners. HIV/AIDS joint programmes in Armenia and Ukraine promoted enhanced sub-national collaboration and consolidated the preparation of training materials between two United Nations organizations. Reduced duplication of activities by United Nations partners has occurred in Kenya and Yemen as a result of common annual work plans for joint programmes focusing on statistical capacity-building and the MDG-based development of Poverty-Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs). Joint programmes in

Kazakhstan and Swaziland addressing HIV/AIDS have promoted increased collaboration and reduced duplication of activities at the field level between United Nations organizations and other development partners including the Soros Foundation and the United Nations Foundation.

(c) *Reducing transaction costs.* There is evidence to suggest that transaction costs to governments have been reduced by joint programmes, mainly through reducing meetings and the use of joint review processes. However, since so many joint programmes employ the parallel fund management option, the transaction costs relating to funding and reporting for both national partners and United Nations organizations are unlikely to have been reduced. Where pooled funding is used, transaction costs for government have indeed been reduced: an evaluation of the Eritrea food, nutrition, water and sanitation humanitarian response programme found this to be the case. The transaction costs to United Nations organizations themselves in setting up formal joint programmes need to be considered: there is little evidence that these have been reduced. Such costs could be reduced where joint programmes are rooted in the CCA/UNDAF process, but will not completely disappear and are likely to remain significant for as long as organizations have different financial management and reporting systems.

(d) *Improving the information and knowledge base in countries.* Demographic health surveys in Cambodia, Liberia, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe; the implementation of the DevInfo system for MDG monitoring in Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru; capacity development of national statistical organizations and other data-related national capacity-building and training for MDG monitoring lend themselves to the joint programme modality. Joint programmes can also reduce overlap in activities such as materials development, training of field workers and cost of field surveys, while ensuring a more complete set of data. United Nations support for data collection ensures internationally standardized methodologies and facilitates international comparability.

(e) *Increasing the coherence of activities for greater effectiveness.* In Eritrea the decision by the Government, UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP) to initiate a joint programme rather than the earlier, less formal arrangement provided for assistance on a more 'macro' level. Through the joint food, nutrition, water and sanitation, and humanitarian response programme, the partners are developing a national plan of action for nutrition; strengthening the national surveillance system; and using the surveillance system for targeting general food distribution and supplementary feeding. While the previous arrangement had been limited to enhancing cooperation through awareness of individual work plans and activities, the joint programme approach allowed the organizations to scale up existing services and combine their competencies to assist the Government with national policy formulation in the ministries of health and education. Joint programmes on HIV/AIDS in Armenia and Ukraine were instrumental in bringing together a range of partners, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which had previously been working independently. Such activities benefit the work of all partners through knowledge and experience sharing.

(f) *Maintaining a focus on organization mandates and ensuring transparency and accountability.* Increasing the scope of programmes has been achieved whilst maintaining organizational mandates (see annexes). Joint programmes have the potential to ensure that United Nations mandates are taken fully into consideration

in national development instruments, including the mandates of organizations with a limited funding base. Among the various fund management options, we have developed systems for tracking transfers of funds between organizations when pass-through or pooled mechanisms are used. Once such transfers are made, or if parallel funding is used, organizational reporting and accounting processes apply. These ensure that, at both the organizational and the programme level, we can monitor the use of funds where they are managed by United Nations organizations.

(g) *Reaching particularly marginalized populations.* The combined strengths of a number of partners in programming has succeeded in supporting the rights of groups that have previously been marginalized, such as in Kazakhstan's coordinated programme on healthy lifestyle development, which seeks to establish social and legislative support for populations vulnerable to HIV that had previously been excluded from services and legal protections. In Armenia, the joint programme to promote NGO involvement in anti-retroviral therapy and treatment and care programmes reaches migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and victims of human trafficking through the combined efforts of a range of national partners and United Nations organizations. A number of joint programmes address the broader human rights agenda, including increasing social inclusion through the participation of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; human security, including policing and conflict prevention; reintegration; and local governance, decentralization, law and justice.

(h) *Facilitating a swift response to crises.* Joint programmes have been effective in enabling UNCTs and donors alike to respond swiftly to crises that require a joint, multi-disciplinary approach. Examples include the South Asia tsunami in 2004; the earthquake in Pakistan in 2005; and the avian influenza pandemic threat in the same year. UNCTs in Cambodia and Viet Nam have successfully developed joint programmes on avian influenza.

(i) *Leveraging additional resources.* There is evidence that some bilateral donors are encouraged by the joint programme approach and are eager to see it applied. For example, in the programme for development of an MDG-based poverty reduction plan for Yemen, a donor organization expressed its preference that United Nations organizations work together through a joint programme as a condition for its contribution. In Eritrea, donor funding for a programme for HIV prevention among the defence force was not conditional on a joint programme, but the donor organization did express its full support for the joint programme arrangement and its benefits. Donor support for joint programmes has tended to come through non-core resources. The available fund management options allow donors to contribute to joint programmes using modalities that meet their own requirements.

17. Joint programmes are emerging as a useful tool with which to address complex development issues, such as HIV/AIDS, that require a multi-sectoral response and capacities across a range of United Nations organizations. There are a number of conditions which potentially facilitate joint programmes addressing HIV/AIDS, including its prioritization as a programme area in many United Nations organizations; institutional support amongst the co-sponsoring organizations of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to promote a joint programming approach at the country level; a commitment to implement the Global Task Team (GTT) recommendations to streamline the United Nations country-level response to HIV/AIDS; senior professional coordination staff helping UNCTs to

work together on HIV/AIDS; institutional and international support for the 'three ones' principle of one national coordinating authority, one national HIV/AIDS framework for action, and one country-level monitoring and evaluation system; a clear division of labour between co-sponsoring organizations; and the existence of United Nations theme groups on HIV/AIDS at the country level.

18. Some of these conditions are also found in the emerging integrated responses of the United Nations system to assist in achieving MDGs at the country level, and in emergency situations. A joint programme recently agreed in Uganda as part of the emergency response in the north of the country confirms that these conditions support joint programmes: through the Consolidated Appeals Process a common analysis had been undertaken, all partners were keen to develop a joint programme and there was a clear division of labour among United Nations partners based on comparative advantage. Once funding became available, the documentation and agreements for the programme were developed and agreed relatively quickly.

19. The instruments developed for joint programmes have also been used effectively in the context of trust funds, including the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, and in humanitarian assistance, peacebuilding and post-crisis transition situations. The Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan and the proposed fund for the Democratic Republic of Congo will be using joint programme funding instruments, and it is expected that other new trust funds will also use them. Discussions between United Nations organizations and the World Bank on the use of the pass-through fund management mechanism for financing joint needs assessments is currently under way; they are expected to lead to its use in future assessments where a United Nations organization is the administrative agent.

B. Challenges

20. Despite these positive impacts, our experience also suggests that we are not always using joint programmes most effectively. For example:

(a) *Joint programmes formulated before 2005 frequently did not address UNDAF outputs.* The CCA/UNDAF planning stages and the joint strategy meetings are expected to identify opportunities for collective United Nations programmatic responses through joint programmes. Such programmes are expected to be strategic in nature, as is implicit in the guidance note. While joint programmes have originated from diverse national programmatic needs, the use of joint programmes to achieve UNDAF outputs is rare. This has significant implications: such joint programmes may not be focused on national priorities or be linked to appropriate capacity development interventions (which usually require complex working relationships, longer timeframes and sustained efforts in planning, formulation and management). Such initiatives are likely to be addressed in single organization programmes rather than in joint programmes, despite the intention that the latter approach be used in such circumstances. Joint programmes which do not originate in the CCA/UNDAF process are also less likely to include participation by the non-resident or specialized organizations.

(b) *A reduction in the level of collaboration once the UNDAF has been completed also reduces the emergence of joint programmes from the CCA/UNDAF process.* The CCA/UNDAF process requires strengthening on this point, and the proposals to improve the United Nations common country programming process will go a long way towards ensuring that organizations maintain collective action beyond the

UNDAF as they move to operationalize programmes. This will promote the formulation of joint programmes that are clearly linked to national priorities and will reflect the strategic potential of such programmes. The harmonization of country programmes amongst the Executive Committee organizations represents a significant improvement in the effectiveness of joint programmes, and evidence is beginning to emerge that the next generation of joint programmes is being formulated based on the UNDAF. In Viet Nam, for example, the UNCT has identified opportunities for joint programmes in the new UNDAF focusing on capacity strengthening to achieve the MDGs; the United Nations strategic response to HIV/AIDS in Viet Nam; and migration issues. In Bosnia and Herzegovina nine areas have been identified in which to develop joint programmes (gender; adolescent health; youth policy; mine action; MDG monitoring; local governance; census; transitional justice; and anti-trafficking), bringing together the operational programmes of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the High Commissioner for Refugees, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF in support of UNDAF implementation. Joint programmes are also emerging among UNCTs in countries that are not implementing the harmonized programme cycle. Argentina, which is not preparing an UNDAF, has developed a common vision within the United Nations system for joint programmes in the areas of gender, the Global Compact, HIV/AIDS, and achieving the MDGs.

(c) *Current joint programmes may not always merit the transaction costs for the United Nations in developing such a programme.* The term 'joint programmes' is used flexibly to describe a wide variety of joint work by UNCTs, forming a continuum from information sharing to joint activities to joint programmes. UNCTs work together through a range of mechanisms, not all of which lead to a 'formal' joint programme. The limited distinction in the guidance note has contributed to the application of formal joint programme instruments when the short duration and small size of some programmes may have merited a less taxing approach. The possibility of a joint programme should not inhibit other types of collaboration, but efforts to prepare a formal joint programme should be consistent with programme scale. It is likely that if the instruments set out in the guidance note had to be applied to all collaborative work, there would be limited interest among United Nations organizations because of the associated transaction costs.

(d) *Limited use of joint programmes in the broader national programmatic context.* The guidance note says little about the value of joint programmes in the context of other national strategic approaches, including sector-wide approaches (SWAp)³ and poverty reduction strategies. Joint programmes share many objectives with SWAp, such as reducing transaction costs and enhancing coordination, effectiveness and efficiency in supporting national goals. While joint programmes may not be appropriate in all cases, they can be a useful way to develop a collective view of the role of the United Nations in a SWAp; to enhance policy support; to ensure a clear division of labour amongst United Nations organizations; and to ensure coherence in the United Nations contribution of resources such as technical assistance and funding. We do not monitor the specific correspondence between joint programmes and SWAp, but there is little evidence of United Nations organizations using joint programmes to harmonise their participation in SWAp.

³In countries where SWAp exist, the guidance note encourages United Nations organizations to participate in the SWAp, where appropriate. In such cases, participating organizations should play a full role in policy and programme development, programme implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

Current joint programmes demonstrate traditional project characteristics, coordinated through a common work plan and budget. In that sense, joint programmes suffer from the dilemma faced by the United Nations generally: where should the balance lie between policy dialogue and project-based support to service delivery? It seems that, so far, joint programmes have been used in the main for the latter purpose. Again, though, there are some signs of change, possibly as a result of wider changes in the aid environment. In Rwanda, through the undg plan of action for the implementation of the Paris Declaration, United Nations organizations participate in aid coordination forums, such as the education SWAp, with a view to formulating a joint response.

(e) *The focus of the guidance note has led to the perception that joint programming promotes United Nations-centred programmes rather than partnerships with others.* The guidance note was necessary to establish the relationships between the various operational systems of United Nations organizations. It has proved to be helpful in setting out a series of instruments establishing the relationship between partners in joint programmes, particularly among United Nations organizations and between United Nations organizations and donors. However, an emphasis on internal collaboration can reduce collaboration with other partners. Joint programmes are perceived to be a 'United Nations-centric' approach rather than a modality that will help the United Nations build stronger partnerships with others. The case studies suggest that joint programmes are sometimes seen as ends in themselves rather than as the means to make a more effective contribution to national development goals – which should be the ultimate focus of United Nations support.

(f) *Bilateral donors have limited knowledge of the joint programme fund management options.* This may limit the application of such programmes at the country level. Additionally, some donors have expressed reservations about using the standardised instruments developed for joint programmes: in some cases this is because of concern that they do not meet individual donor requirements; in other cases donors have expressed the desire for organizations to be accountable for the delivery of programme results which are beyond the direct control of the organizations or other United Nations partners. This may reflect historical differences among the organizations in programme approaches. The increasing reliance on non-core resources to fund programme activities tends to create competition among United Nations organizations at the country level as they seek resources – which may run counter to joint programmes. Standard progress report formats have been developed by an inter-organizational working group and should be used to report to donors on joint programmes, but their application has not been consistent across organizations, and some donors seek additional information over and above what is in the standard progress report.

(g) *Monitoring and evaluation of programme impact needs to be improved.* The case studies have indicated that limitations in monitoring and evaluation of single-organization programmes are likewise common for joint programmes, with insufficient attention paid to developing indicators, measuring baselines and establishing adequate monitoring systems. Given the involvement of a wider group of stakeholders in joint programmes, there is an increased need to address monitoring at the planning stages, identifying responsibilities among partners in joint monitoring, including joint site visits, and providing feedback to all partners. Joint programmes also need to use standard approaches for measuring progress

towards the MDGs rather than developing organization-specific indicators. Monitoring of joint programmes should be included in the standard progress report produced by each organization at the country level and should be linked to the annual review process for the UNDAF. Evidence from the case studies points to the need for specific budget provision for monitoring.

V. Current status of implementation of joint programmes

A. Implementation experience

21. Despite the limitations noted above, joint programming provides particular opportunities for identification of appropriate joint programmes; therefore, its roll-out should lead to increasing numbers of joint programmes. The first five countries commenced their harmonized cycles with new country programmes in 2004, extending to sixteen countries in 2005 and 19 in 2006. The CCA/UNDAF process commences one year before the presentation to Executive Boards of draft CPDs, in a harmonized cycle. The current schedule envisages completion of roll-out in all countries by 2008, with the largest block of countries (37) presenting draft CPDs in 2008 and 33 in 2007.

B. Trends

22. The objective of establishing three fund management options and providing consistent guidance to implement joint programmes is to encourage United Nations organizations at the country level to develop integrated, coherent responses to support the achievement of national development results, instead of making separate organization-by-organization contributions. The increase in the number of joint programmes since the guidance note was introduced indicates that this objective is being attained.

23. Although there are a few examples, such as Kenya and Ukraine, where the UNCTs adopted a specific strategy to develop joint programmes, most countries started with just one joint programme. The findings of the case studies suggest that, despite initially high internal transaction costs, the formulation of the first joint programme provided a substantial learning opportunity, and UNCTs are willing to formulate additional joint programmes, with some expected reductions in internal transaction costs. It also appears that UNCTs made use of non-core resources for these joint programmes; in some cases, particularly emergency or transition resources, which were abundant.

24. These patterns indicate that, to date, the number of joint programmes and the proportion of resources (particularly core resources) going into joint programmes, compared to single-organization programmes, is low. If the proposed improvements to the United Nations common country programming process are implemented as envisaged, joint programmes will become a much more likely programme approach from 2008 onwards. As the number of joint programmes rises, and as joint programmes address more strategic UNDAF results, we expect to see a rise in the number of joint programmes as a proportion of all programme activity, as well as in the proportion of all programme resources in joint programmes.

25. Individually and collectively, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF have been partners in 303 joint programmes in recent years. One hundred and fourteen of these

commenced before the guidance note was issued, so the analysis below will focus on programmes that commenced in 2004 and 2005. As expected, there was an increase in the number of new programmes between 2004 and 2005 – from 73 programmes to 116.

26. In terms of regional trends⁴, although most of the African countries will not be commencing a harmonized cycle until 2006 or 2007, the highest proportion of joint programmes are to be found in that region (approximately one third of all new joint programmes commenced in 2004 or 2005). This is assumed to be partly the impact of the broader aid environment, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.

27. There has also been an increase in the number of joint programmes in regions and countries where CCA/UNDAF processes are undertaken. This effect can be seen in the numbers of joint programmes in the countries in Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, Africa, Latin America, and Asia and the Pacific that underwent CCA/UNDAF processes in 2004 or 2005. Most of the Middle East/North Africa/Arab States will commence CCA/UNDAF processes in 2006, so no such increase has been in evidence there as yet.

28. The most common thematic area for joint programme activities has been HIV/AIDS, which is the focus for almost one-fifth of all joint programmes. Reducing child mortality, poverty related statistics and research, and gender issues also feature prominently. The approach developed in the area of HIV/AIDS can provide the momentum to strengthen other joint programme initiatives – for example, ensuring that we pursue an integrated approach to achieving the MDGs, which are multi-sectoral in nature.

C. Options for managing funds

29. Since the introduction of the guidance note, the parallel fund management option has remained the most commonly used. The second most common fund management option was pooled funding. Although the pass-through fund management option is the least commonly used, programmes that use it have the highest median programme budgets. The pass-through option is intended primarily to reduce transaction costs for donors, but programmatically it is similar to parallel funding.

30. Differing cost recovery rates and methods of calculation among organizations cause confusion among partner governments and donors. Additionally, using pooled funding can lead to high recovery rates through 'double cost recovery' if organizations use non-core resources (to which they have already applied cost recovery): when funds are transferred to the managing agent an additional cost recovery is sometimes levied. This is not always the case, depending upon the cost-recovery policies of the individual organization.

31. Work is being undertaken by an inter-organizational group to ensure greater consistency in cost recovery policies for joint programmes. While this may resolve an immediate problem facing joint programmes, in general the development of special measures applying to joint programmes to resolve business process issues will be a short-term solution only. These issues need to be resolved at the financial systems level.

⁴ Countries have been categorized according to the five regions currently noted on the UNDG website, since the three organizations do not use the same definition of regions.

32. There is evidence that competing resource mobilization requirements, different cost recovery rates and strategies, and varied financial management processes and systems complicate joint programme logistics and may delay transferring funds, deter partner buy-in, and cause confusion among partner governments and other stakeholders.

33. The focus of the guidance note on establishing relationships between United Nations organizations was in the main an outcome of the limited harmonization of their respective reporting, accounting and financial management systems. Despite the instruments developed, continued differences in these systems continue to hamper the desire to use all the fund management options, particularly pooled funding, though they are not in themselves an obstacle to joint programmes that use parallel funding management options. The latter, of course, are unlikely to reduce funding-related transaction costs for either the Government or the United Nations, although other transaction costs may be reduced.

D. Partnerships

34. Our key partners in joint programmes are governments. National NGOs and civil society organizations also feature as partners, though we have not yet undertaken a full analysis of partnerships beyond the United Nations organizations. An analysis undertaken at the end of 2005 of United Nations system participation in joint programmes shows that UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF have the highest participation rates in such programmes. The World Health Organization (WHO), UNAIDS and WFP are also frequent partners. This focus of United Nations partnerships in joint programmes among the Executive Committee organizations, WHO and UNAIDS is likely a result of the common country programming process of the Executive Committee organizations and the level of country presence among the six organizations. Many other specialized organizations are partners in joint programmes, including the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the World Bank, though in a smaller number of programmes.

35. Partnerships are likely to evolve in new ways. With increasing resources available outside the United Nations system, greater results can be achieved through partnerships and leveraging even if funds do not pass through the organizations.

VI. Moving forward

36. We have noted that we are beginning to see some benefits of joint programmes, including reduced duplication of activities; reduced transaction costs for programme country governments and donors; and more effective United Nations support at the country level to address complex development problems. We have remained focussed on our mandates while pursuing joint programmes. The joint programme fund management options provide adequate safeguards for accounting and reporting by using the same systems as single-organization programmes. We are gaining an understanding of the weaknesses in current joint programmes, including limited links to the CCA/UNDAF process and use of joint programmes at less strategic levels than might be most beneficial. We also note that where the joint programming process is supported by the operational tools of the guidance note we

can begin to address some of the programming challenges. There are more general operational issues which need to be addressed at the organizational level. To ensure that we have a full understanding of strengths and weaknesses, a full evaluation of joint programming and joint programmes should be undertaken once there is sufficient experience from which to draw meaningful results.

37. The evidence indicates that, within the relatively short time in which they have been in operation, the guidance note and the CCA/UNDAF process together have been effective in addressing some of the challenges faced in the early years of promoting joint programmes. Further sustained efforts are necessary to enable them to meet their full potential to provide a coherent, effective and efficient United Nations response to support countries in addressing national priorities and attaining the MDGs.

38. We need to build on the benefits realized so far from joint programmes, including increased coherence, reduced duplication and reduced transaction costs, through greater use of joint programmes. Equally, now that we have established appropriate institutional support to joint programmes through the guidance note, joint programming and the common country programming process, we should ensure that these are applied.

39. The proposed improvements in the United Nations country programming process are expected to enhance the ability of UNCTs to address complex national development priorities, including capacity development, budget support, and sector-wide and programme-based approaches. Joint programmes will be an integral part of this. A continuous flow from planning to programming in the common country programming process should promote the participation of the full capacity of the United Nations system, including non-resident and specialized United Nations organizations, in joint programmes.

Annex 1. Implementation of joint programmes by UNDP

40. UNDP participation in joint programmes continues to increase, complementing the resident coordination responsibilities of the organization. UNDP country offices have emphasized active support to, and collaboration with, the resident coordination system in joint programming and joint programmes. The *number of countries* reporting in the UNDP balanced scorecard database of UNDP participation in joint programmes has increased by more than 50 per cent, from 60 in 2004 to 96 in 2005; the *number of joint programmes reported in the balanced scorecard database* more than doubled in the same period. Globally, 204 joint programmes in which UNDP participated conformed with the definition of joint programmes in the guidance note. This makes UNDP a participant in two-thirds of the 303 joint programmes reported by the three Executive Committee organizations. UNDP was a partner in nearly 90 joint programmes initiated in 2005. While there has been a considerable improvement in reporting, data quality needs to be improved.

41. Over three-quarters of the joint programmes in which UNDP participated directly addressed MDGs. Of these, nearly 80% were focused on poverty, gender, HIV/AIDS and promoting development of capacities to achieve the MDGs. Joint programmes not directly connected with an MDG goal address other areas of the Millennium Declaration, such as humanitarian assistance, human rights and peacebuilding. UNDP participates in almost all joint programmes addressing governance issues. UNDP has retained its focus on its mandate in participating in the joint programmes.

42. Reported allocation of UNDP resources to joint programmes increased from nearly \$9 million in 2004 to \$15 million in 2005. The financial data indicate that UNDP deploys 75 per cent of its joint programming funds catalytically: combined with the pass-through fund management option to raise resources from donors for joint programmes among United Nations organizations; and to promote pooled arrangements, reducing transaction costs to partners. The UNDP contribution to the 204 projects exceeded \$34 million, of which 36 per cent related to the pass-through funding modality; 39 per cent to pooled funding, and 19 per cent to parallel funding, with a further 6 per cent combining of the funding modalities. To date, the use of non-core resources has kept UNDP resources in joint programmes low. However, as the number of joint programmes increases, and as they increasingly address strategic UNDAF results, the proportion of UNDP resources in joint programmes will rise.

43. The new aid modalities, including SWAp, open up opportunities for UNDP and the resident coordinator system to play a greater role in delivering integrated, coordinated United Nations responses and support to governments. The UNDP-UNCT engagement in providing capacity development support to governments to lead in the SWAp process, and to ensure resource alignment with sectoral priorities within national development strategies, is important for ensuring MDG-based PRS outcomes. For example, in Rwanda, UNDP was able to ensure greater United Nations participation in the education SWAp by leveraging its participation in the overall harmonization debate. As the aid environment evolves and implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness takes hold, UNDP will be able to identify additional opportunities for United Nations system support to national development processes. Joint programmes could further enhance the United Nations response in such situations.

Annex 2. Implementation of joint programmes by UNFPA

44. UNFPA is participating in nearly 50 per cent of the joint programmes⁵ that were verified for this review. UNFPA participation in joint programmes where starting dates are available has grown from 25 prior to January 2004 to 33 in 2004 and 57 in 2005. The areas of concentration of joint programmes are closely linked to UNFPA mandates, notably in HIV/AIDS (25 per cent), reproductive health (18 per cent), youth (15 per cent) and data collection (13 per cent). The joint programming modality provides more opportunities for UNFPA to ensure that its mandates are reflected into macro-level plans and strategies. Through joint programming, UNFPA is able to provide technical assistance in areas such as MDG, PRS and national budget monitoring, especially with regard to maternal health. Without that modality, UNFPA might have been over-extended, or might have been unable to deliver these inputs.

45. UNFPA, unlike UNDP and UNICEF, does not have a country-level fiduciary mechanism and relies on UNDP to provide it. Through the review of the joint programmes, in pooled and pass-through funding modalities⁶, UNFPA retains lead-agency status as the managing or administrative agency in 34 per cent of the joint programmes. These are in areas where UNFPA has a comparative advantage within the United Nations system, namely, HIV/AIDS prevention; reproductive health; youth; data collection; and gender, including gender-based violence. The largest numbers of joint programmes are concerned with HIV/AIDS.

46. Of the 147 joint programmes identified, there is little numerical difference between geographical regions: Africa, 48; Arab States, Europe and Central Asia, 41; Asia and the Pacific, 31; and Latin America and the Caribbean, 30. However, when the data is divided into sub-regions, as in the case of the Arab States, Eastern Europe and the Central Asia region, the positive effect of the common country programming process⁷ becomes clear. The Arab States, where the roll-out will start in 2006, have only 10 joint programmes, whereas the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region has 31. Eleven of the 21 Eastern Europe and Central Asia region countries rolled out the common country programming process in 2005, with four more planning to do so in 2006.

47. UNFPA has asked country offices to report specifically on joint programmes only starting with the 2005 annual reports. UNFPA has no plans to create its own database for joint programmes at present, but would like to see the DGO website improved.

48. UNFPA wishes to explore additional joint programming opportunities through the common country programming process so as to maximize programme delivery. UNFPA is committed to promoting joint assessments for development assistance, including in emergency situations. UNFPA seeks to make development assistance more efficient and effective, and to reduce transaction costs to host countries.

⁵ Total number of verified joint programmes in which at least one of UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF is participating

⁶ There is no managing or administrative agent in parallel joint programmes.

⁷ For the status and plan for roll-out countries, see.

<http://unctdatabase.undg.org/index.cfm?module=JointProgramme&CountryID>



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Programming process

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

AND

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

Options for improving the harmonized country programme approval process*

I. Introduction

1. In decisions 2005/28 and 2005/9, respectively, the Executive Boards of UNDP/UNFPA and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) requested that a report, elaborated jointly, be presented for discussion at their annual sessions 2006, on proposals to further improve the current harmonized country programme approval procedure. The Executive Board of the World Food Programme (WFP) also expressed its desire to continue to discuss simplification of the country programming process.
2. This report responds to those decisions and to the 2004 triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, especially paragraphs 49 and 50 of General Assembly resolution 59/250 of 22 December 2004. It presents options to modify the country programme approval process by the respective Executive Boards. The Executive Committee of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), in consultation with all UNDG members – including the specialized agencies – jointly elaborated the report. The report includes feedback from Member States; from the January 2006 joint meeting of the Executive Boards of UNDP/UNFPA and UNICEF, with the participation of WFP; and from subsequent informal discussions.
3. The options to modify the country programme approval process presented in this report should be considered in the context of ongoing discussions on United Nations system-wide coherence, specifically on further simplifying and harmonizing the UNDG country programming procedures in the spirit of 'one team, one leader and one programme.' Discussions with Member States and lessons learned indicate that improvements can be made, based on the principle of national ownership, by capitalizing on the strengths of

*The secretariats of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP have jointly elaborated this report.



the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process and by enhancing the coherence between the collective United Nations contribution and those of individual United Nations organizations, including realizing the potential for joint initiatives and enhancing the delivery and effectiveness of development cooperation.

4. This report presents options to further improve the approval process of country programmes by the governing bodies of UNDP/UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP, in response to specific Executive Board requests. Annex 1 presents the undg process for simplifying and harmonizing the United Nations programming and documentation processes. Annex 2 provides an outline of the contents of a consolidated document at the country level – the consolidated UNDAF – which would reduce transaction costs and redundancies in programme documentation while strengthening the results focus and the ability of the United Nations country team to achieve results. As with the present UNDAF, this document would be approved by the host country government and members of the United Nations country team. Annex 3 contains a format for a simplified presentation of organization-specific contributions to the consolidated UNDAF. The organization-specific contributions would be reviewed and approved by the respective governing bodies, as is currently the case with country programme documents.

II. Principles

5. Member States and the development community have agreed to improve aid effectiveness through better alignment with national priorities and systems as articulated in General Assembly resolution 59/250 and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. In addition, the 2005 World Summit Outcome welcomed "...further aligning assistance with countries' strategies, building institutional capacities, reducing transaction costs and eliminating bureaucratic procedures, making progress on untying aid, enhancing the absorptive capacity and financial management of recipient countries and strengthening the focus on development results."^{1/}

6. The simplification and harmonization of the United Nations programming process must adhere to a set of principles that clarify results and define accountabilities. The principles are as follows:

(a) The overarching principle is national ownership and leadership of the process, its products and results. This includes aligning the United Nations programming process with national planning and programming processes;

(b) The primary principle is that the United Nations should make a collective, strategic contribution in response to national priorities and internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. The purpose of simplification and harmonization is to enable the United Nations to unleash its substantive potential to support national priorities and to demonstrate its continuing relevance and effectiveness;

(c) Simplification and harmonization should not undermine participation, transparency or the consultative process at the national level, nor should they hinder accountability or the ability of organizations to report on results achieved and resources used;

(d) Simplification and harmonization should lead to a reduction in transaction costs for national partners and the United Nations country team;

^{1/} A/RES/60/1, paragraph 23 (c).

(e) Simplification and harmonization of the programming process do not mean diluting the substantive contribution that the United Nations can make collectively or individually through its mandates and experience, international conferences, and human rights conventions and treaties;

(f) Simplification and harmonization of the documentation process are intended to better enable United Nations country teams to work strategically, and should encourage active participation from all United Nations organizations, including non-resident agencies in the country concerned;

(g) Simplification and harmonization should not diminish the gains in coordination and team spirit acquired through United Nations reform efforts. Indeed, they should improve coherence and coordination.

III. Options for country programme preparation and format

7. The harmonized country programme approval process seeks to ensure the continuance of appropriate governing body review and approval of the multi-year programme of cooperation of each United Nations organization in a country, within the framework of the UNDAF, consistent with the multi-year funding framework or multi-year strategic plan of each organization.

8. Currently, governing body members review organization-specific results and resources for each country through the draft country programme documents. These documents are derived from the UNDAF, but are usually prepared separately by each organization. Under the present proposal, the standard format used for governing body review and approval of programme contributions from the agencies to the consolidated UNDAF would be modified to achieve alignment with the UNDAF and its implementation. The simplified formats would form part of an overall consolidated UNDAF document, developed under national leadership.

9. Governing body members will continue to review, comment on and approve the organization-specific planned results and resources for the programme of cooperation in a particular country. They will do so primarily by reviewing and approving the specific contribution of the organization to the consolidated UNDAF, which will be included in section C thereof (see annex 1). In reviewing the individual component of each organization, governing body members will be able to refer to the consolidated UNDAF, which will be posted in advance on the website of each organization.

10. Under the modified approach, the consolidated UNDAF document would be signed by the Government, the Resident Coordinator and the members of United Nations country team, following approval by the Executive Boards of the organization-specific contribution (section C). In the event that one or more Executive Boards suggest modifications to the respective section C, these suggestions would be considered by the country-level partners. Modifications would be made to that section and/or to other components of the consolidated UNDAF, subject to the agreement of the Government, as is currently the case.

11. In the exceptional case that an Executive Board does not approve an organization-specific section C following the first review, the remainder of the consolidated UNDAF would proceed while further consultations on the organization-specific contribution took place. If approval of the organization-specific contribution was not secured in time for the commencement of the new harmonized programme cycle, the organization would continue to cooperate in the country on the basis of its earlier approved programme, which the Board would be requested to extend for the required time, in accordance with current procedures.

12. The modified approach reduces redundancies in the results structure of the current process; strengthens national ownership in the implementation of the UNDAF; and represents the most effective system for managing country programme preparation and approval. Such improvements respond to General Assembly resolution 59/250 of 22 December 2004 on the triennial comprehensive policy review and are necessary to further promote United Nations reform and harmonization.

13. This report proposes that, since the modified approach simplifies the most important elements of UNDG procedures for country programming, it should be adopted by all countries presenting new programmes for approval in 2007. The experience with the first year of adoption of the modified approach should then be assessed.

14. Another option for countries presenting new programmes in 2007 is that Governments, together with the respective United Nations country teams, could decide whether or not they wished to opt in to the modified approach or to continue using the present multiple-document system. This alternative would have significant costs as it would entail the operation of parallel country programme preparation and approval processes, and would not fully realize the benefits of the modified approach described in this report. Costs related to maintaining the two systems would include the cost of developing guidelines and delivering training in the new procedures; a complicated support system to share experiences of the two systems; and two different formats for governing bodies to review and consider.

IV. Options for approval of the organization-specific contribution to the consolidated UNDAF

15. In the current system, and in the modified approach recommended above, a draft version of the organization-specific contribution (section C) to the consolidated UNDAF will normally be submitted for review to the Executive Boards at their annual sessions. Final approval of the organization-specific contribution to the consolidated UNDAF will occur following any necessary revisions made in consultation with the respective Government and with other national and United Nations partners, based on comments by Board members.

16. Three options are put forward in respect of the harmonized mechanism to be used for Executive Board approval of the revised organization-specific contribution (section C) to the consolidated UNDAF:

(a) Option A: *approval on the basis of electronic posting* of the revised organization-specific contribution to the consolidated UNDAF on the organization website, to take place automatically six weeks after Board members have been notified of the posting, unless at least five Board members notify the secretariat in writing of their wish for further formal discussions;

(b) Option B: approval as in option A above, but *also with a hard copy* of the revised programme document, to be provided by the secretariat to each Board member at the time of the electronic posting;

(c) Option C: following electronic posting and the provision to each Board member of a hard copy of the revised organization-specific contribution, *approval on a no-objection basis at the next Executive Board session* following the session at which the draft programme document was reviewed; or *approval following further formal discussion* at the Executive Board session following the session at which the draft contribution was reviewed, in cases where at least five Board members have notified the secretariat in writing of their wish for further formal discussions.

V. Draft decision

The Executive Board,

Reiterating the overarching principle of national leadership and ownership of United Nations multi-year programmes of cooperation at the country level,

Recalling the need to further simplify the programme preparation process in order to enhance the relevance, effectiveness and benefits for national development efforts of the collective collaboration of the United Nations system agencies, funds and programmes working together synergistically, based on their respective strengths, mandates and experience,

Cognizant of the ongoing high-level discussions on United Nations system-wide coherence,

Emphasizing the need to ensure an inclusive and transparent consultative process in programme preparation,

Further emphasizing that measures taken to achieve further simplification should lead to the reduction of the transaction costs of cooperation for national partners,

Stressing the importance of accountability of the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and their ability to report on resources used and results achieved;

Reaffirming the need to ensure appropriate Executive Board review and approval of multi-year cooperation programmes, consistent with the multi-year funding framework or strategic plan of the particular organization, fund or programme,

Noting with satisfaction the continuing initiatives of the United Nations Development Group agencies to develop practical steps to further simplify the preparation process for United Nations country programmes of cooperation with national partners, and in particular, the introduction of the consolidated UNDAF document and the use of a simplified results-based format and budget for organization-specific contributions thereto (as outlined in annex 3 of documents E/ICEF/2006/12 and DP/2006/34-DP/FPA/2006/12),

Decides that:

1. Beginning in 2007, Governments of programme countries, together with the respective United Nations country team, would use [alternative: may opt to use or not use] the modified approach to develop new programmes of cooperation with United Nations organizations, including for the review and approval by the respective Executive Board of the organization-specific contributions to the consolidated UNDAF, in the context of national priorities;

2. The UNDAF document will be made available to members of the Executive Board, for their information, on the organization website, prior to review and approval of the organization-specific contributions thereto;

3. Organization-specific contributions will continue to be presented at the annual session of the Executive Board for review. However, where country-specific circumstances require, contributions may be presented, on an exceptional basis, at the second regular session;

4. The process for Executive Board approval of organization-specific contributions will be modified as follows:

(a) Option A: approval on the basis of electronic posting of the revised organization-specific contribution on the agency website, to take place automatically six weeks after Board members have been notified of the posting, unless at least five Board members notify the secretariat in writing of their wish for further formal discussions;

(b) Option B: approval on the basis of electronic posting of the revised organization-specific contribution on the agency website, with notification to Board members that the document has been posted, and the provision of a hard copy of the revised organization-specific contribution by the secretariat to all Board members, to take place automatically after a six-week period, unless at least five Board members have notified the secretariat in writing of their wish for further formal discussions;

(c) Option C: following electronic posting on the website of the organization, with notification to Board members that the document has been posted, and the provision to each Board member of a hard copy of the revised organization-specific contribution, approval on a no-objection basis at the next Executive Board session following the session at which the contribution was reviewed; or approval at the next Executive Board session following the session at which the draft contribution was reviewed, following further formal discussion at the Executive Board, in cases where at least five Board members have notified the secretariat in writing of their wish for further formal discussions;

5. The process of review and approval of organization-specific contributions by Executive Board members will seek to reinforce national ownership and the accountability of the organization to its Executive Board, including by examining the coherence of the contribution with the organizational strategic plan;

6. The Executive Board will assess the experience in using the modified approach following its first year of operation.

Annex 1

Further simplifying and harmonizing the UNDG programming process

A. Programme preparation

1. For country programmes to be approved in 2007 and initiated in 2008, countries would use the consolidated UNDAF document and the organization-specific contribution for submission to the Executive Board. The consolidated UNDAF will encompass the different functions of the current documents (the UNDAF, the UNDAF results matrix, country programme documents and country programme action plans). The consolidated UNDAF document would consist of the following:

(a) Section A: A statement articulating the strategic role of the United Nations in support of national priorities and how United Nations organizations will work synergistically to support that role. This refers to the entire United Nations system, including resident and non-resident United Nations organizations;

(b) Section B: A United Nations development assistance results matrix, a monitoring and evaluation matrix, and a summary budget;

(c) Section C: An organization-specific contribution (results and resources) to the consolidated UNDAF results framework. This refers to the UNDG Executive Committee agencies as well as to other United Nations organizations that may decide to adopt this format and approach. This section will be presented to the respective governing bodies for approval;

(d) Section D: Operational provisions and clauses for United Nations operations in the country, including any specific fiduciary arrangements for individual organizations vis-à-vis the Government. This refers to the UNDG Executive Committee agencies as well as to other United Nations organizations that may decide to adopt this format and approach.

2. The proposed outline of the table of contents for the consolidated UNDAF document is shown in annex 2. The proposed outline of section C covering the organization-specific contribution is shown in annex 3.

3. No new proposals have been made with regard to the common country assessment (CCA), which will continue to be undertaken according to existing procedures and policies.

Results expected from programme preparation

4. The use of the consolidated UNDAF would seek to ensure:

(a) Appropriate national-level consultation, leadership, ownership and approval of the proposed United Nations multi-year programme of cooperation;

(b) Articulation and preparation of United Nations strategic, collective cooperation in support of national development results;

(c) That these priorities are defined through consultation with and leadership by national partners, with the involvement of United Nations organizations, including those which are non-resident, and other development partners;

(d) The ability to assess and account for the results and resources of the individual United Nations organizations participating in the programme.

Process and provisions for accountability

5. At the national level, the existing process and accountability provisions will continue. As is currently the case with the UNDAF, national partners will be fully involved in and lead the consultative process for developing the consolidated UNDAF. Non-resident agencies will also contribute to its formulation. This involvement will include consultations in preparing the United Nations analysis of national development challenges, national capacity constraints and opportunities, lessons learned from past experience, and priority areas and results for United Nations cooperation. Formal consultations will continue through, inter alia, the existing joint strategy meetings, to ensure coherence among United Nations organizations within the framework of the consolidated UNDAF and alignment with national priorities.

6. The Government, the Resident Coordinator and United Nations country team members will develop the draft sections of the consolidated UNDAF prior to submission of the organization-specific contributions (section C) to the respective Executive Boards.

7. The undg regional quality-support and assurance process – a collaborative, United Nations-wide exercise – will continue to provide collective inputs to and review the process of preparing the consolidated UNDAF by United Nations country teams. In this review, the regions will ensure that the results reflect progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and other global agreements, norms and standards.

B. Programme approval and implementation

8. Under the modified approach, governing body members will continue to review, comment on and approve organization-specific contributions for the programme of cooperation in a particular country. They will do so by reviewing and approving section C of the consolidated UNDAF. In reviewing the organization-specific contribution, they will also refer to the draft consolidated UNDAF, which will be posted in advance on the website of each organization.

9. The aim of the review and approval process is to ensure appropriate governing body review and approval of the multi-year programme of cooperation of each United Nations organization in a given country, within the framework of the consolidated UNDAF, consistent with the multi-year funding framework or the multi-year strategic plan of the particular organization.

10. Under the modified approach, the Government, the Resident Coordinator and the members of the United Nations country team would sign the consolidated UNDAF document following approval by the respective Executive Boards of the organization-specific contributions (section C). In the event that one or more of the Executive Boards suggest modifications to section C, the country-level partners would consider these suggestions and modifications would be made to that section and/or to other components of the consolidated UNDAF, subject to the agreement of the Government.

11. In the exceptional event that an Executive Board does not approve an organization-specific contribution (section C) following the first review, the remainder of the consolidated UNDAF would proceed while further consultations on the agency-specific contribution were taking place. If approval of the new organization-specific contribution was not secured in time for the commencement of the new harmonized programme cycle, the organization would continue to cooperate in the country as a member of the United

Nations country team on the basis of its earlier-approved programme, which the Board would be requested to extend for the required time, in accordance with current procedures.

12. Under the modified approach, the Government and the United Nations country team will continue to be mutually accountable for monitoring progress towards UNDAF outcomes, and will follow existing procedures, including an annual UNDAF review process with the participation of national implementing and cooperating partners and United Nations organizations. The progress made in implementing the UNDAF will form the basis of the annual report of the Resident Coordinator and the United Nations country team. An UNDAF evaluation will normally be undertaken in the penultimate year of the programme cycle. The main outcomes and findings of the UNDAF evaluation will be reflected in the design of the UNDAF and the organization-specific contributions for the next programme cycle.

13. The regional directors of the UNDG Executive Committee agencies will continue to review the performance of the resident coordinators and their staff against their implementation of the UNDAF. Individual organizations will continue to review the performance of their staff against the specific contributions for which that organization is responsible within the UNDAF. Additional efforts will be made at the country level to enhance mutual accountability with the resident coordinator and within the United Nations country team.

14. As is currently the case, those organizations with a multi-year funding framework or strategic plan will report to their respective Executive Boards on the implementation of their multi-year funding framework or strategic plan, incorporating results from programme cooperation in individual countries and at the country level.

Annex 2

Outline of the contents of a consolidated UNDAF

The purpose of this annex is to outline the contents of the consolidated UNDAF. It draws on the existing formats and guidelines for each of the current individual documents (the UNDAF, the UNDAF results matrix, country programme documents and country programme action plans) and seeks to avoid duplication while ensuring that the core functions of the individual documents are reflected in the consolidated UNDAF.

Section A: The strategic role of the United Nations in support of national priorities

1. The situation analysis includes:

(a) A summary analysis of the major challenges relating to national priorities (drawing on, inter alia, the national development plan, the poverty reduction strategy, the CCA, national monitoring systems, and reports of States party to treaty bodies) and national progress towards the internationally agreed development goals and human rights commitments, including the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome;

(b) An assessment of national capacity gaps and opportunities;

(c) An application of the lessons learned and results achieved from the previous cycle of United Nations cooperation for the consolidated UNDAF.

2. The strategic role of the United Nations includes:

(a) A narrative summary of the key priority outcomes to which the United Nations system will contribute, consistent with the situation analysis, focusing on population groups of highest priority, and outlining the link between those outcomes and national development priorities, goals, targets or commitments in each area of cooperation;

(b) A narrative summary of the specific results, especially the capacity-development results, that the United Nations system expects to realize within the time frame of the programme, and the indicative resources required for each outcome;

(c) A concise presentation of the complementary and synergistic roles of United Nations organizations and partners in achieving each outcome, including the identification of joint programmes and of lead and supporting United Nations organizations for each outcome, and the assignment of each output to a United Nations lead agency;

(d) A summary of monitoring and evaluation methods and tools.

Section B: Consolidated UNDAF results and monitoring and evaluation matrix

The consolidated UNDAF results and monitoring and evaluation matrix presents the key priority outcomes to which the United Nations system will contribute, and the expected outputs and resources for each outcome. The matrix outlines the coordination mechanisms and programme modalities, including joint

programmes, and includes progress indicators, baselines, means and sources of verification, risks and assumptions. The matrix is outlined below:

Consolidated UNDAF results and monitoring and evaluation matrix			
National priority or goals: - To the attainment of which the consolidated UNDAF outcome is expected to contribute. The selected national goals or targets should relate to specific Millennium Development Goals and/or other commitments, goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration and international conferences, summits, conventions, human rights instruments and monitoring mechanisms of the United Nations system. - Ideally, the national priority or goal would be expressed as an expected and verifiable change in the lives of people.			
Outcome by the end of the programme cycle: - The consolidated UNDAF outcome contributes to the national effort to address the selected national priority or achieve the selected national goal or commitment. - In most cases, the achievement of a consolidated UNDAF outcome will require the collaborative effort of United Nations organizations, in collaboration with other development partners. - Typically, the consolidated UNDAF outcome will be formulated as an expected change in national systems or capacities at different levels, to achieve the national priority or goals, or as behavioural change. It may represent a contribution at either the national or subnational level.			
Consolidated UNDAF outcomes and United Nations contributing agencies	Outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
Consolidated UNDAF outcome No. 1 Consolidated UNDAF outcomes describe the intended results and list the individual agencies contributing to the outcome in lead and supporting roles.	Outputs refer to specific products or services resulting from development interventions. Outputs may be 'owned' by a specific agency.	Lead and supporting partners, and the role and contributions of national and international partners to attain the consolidated UNDAF outcomes	These are the indicative estimates of the resources that agencies plan to raise and make available in support of the specific outcomes or outputs, broken down by regular and other resources.
Consolidated UNDAF outcome No. 2..... etc.	Outputs..... etc.		
Coordination mechanisms and programme modalities: Describe the coordination mechanisms among United Nations organizations and partners that will contribute to the consolidated UNDAF outcome (such as joint programmes, thematic groups and sector mechanisms).			

Consolidated UNDAF outcomes	Key indicator(s) and baselines	Means and sources of verification	Risks and assumptions
Outcome 1	Indicators (output indicators if available)	Means: surveys, evaluations, field visits, government reports and national statistical systems	Risks and assumptions for each consolidated UNDAF and project outcome
1.1 Contributing outputs	Baselines	Sources: Institutions, agencies and all partners responsible	
1.2 Contributing - outputs			

Section C: Organization-specific contributions to the consolidated UNDAF, including financial contributions

See annex 3 for format.

Section D: Operational and legal provisions and clauses for United Nations operations in the country, including the fiduciary arrangements for individual organizations vis-à-vis the national Government.^{2/}

- (a) The cooperation framework;
- (b) Basis of relationship;
- (c) Programme management (including cash-transfer clauses, and supply or in-kind assistance clauses);
- (d) Monitoring and evaluation (including monitoring and evaluation of the use of funds, and supply or in-kind assistance clauses);
- (e) Commitments of United Nations organizations;
- (f) Commitments of the Government;
- (g) Other provisions;
- (h) Signatures by Government and United Nations organizations.

^{2/} Projects will be implemented through annual work plans and through additional supporting documentation as required.

Annex 3

Proposed format for section C of the consolidated UNDAF: Organization-specific contributions to the consolidated UNDAF

Organization (name) contribution to the consolidated UNDAF in (country), and date of cycle					
National goal or target:					
Millennium Development Goal/Millennium Declaration target or other commitments:					
Intended consolidated UNDAF outcome No. 1: extracted from section B of the consolidated UNDAF results matrix					
Organization-specific result (multi-year funding framework or midterm strategic plan)	Key outputs expected	Key progress indicators and baselines	Means of verification (including monitoring instruments and evaluations)	Major national United Nations and other partners, national frameworks, (indicate if a joint programme)	Funding amounts and sources ^{3/}
	No.1				Regular resources
					Other resources
	No.2				Regular resources
					Other resources
	No.3				Regular resources
					Other resources

^{3/} Agencies define funding categories differently; the relevant categories will be applied in this matrix.

A one- to two-page summary note would accompany the organization-specific matrix and would include:

- (a) A narrative summary of the relationship with the organizational strategic framework;
 - (b) A narrative summary of the relationship of the organization-specific contribution to the consolidated UNDAF outcomes and national results;
 - (c) A budget summary (by outcome and major output);
 - (e) Specific monitoring and evaluation provisions.
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